

Q. 1519
C. 1 *

Evidentiary document No. 5078.

IN THE MATTER of an investigation carried out at Japanese Military Police Headquarters, in respect of civilian internees of the Sime Road Camp, Singapore.

I. JOHN LEONARD WILSON, The Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Singapore, presently temporarily resident at Dunedin in the Dominion of New Zealand MAKE OATH AND SAY as follows:-

1. I was appointed Bishop of Singapore in July 1941 and arrived in Singapore in August 1941 where I remained till the surrender on Feb. 15th 1942.
2. I remained in Singapore on parole till March 1943, when I was interned at Changi Prison, then a civilian internment camp.
3. On October 17th 1943 I was arrested by the Japanese Military police and taken to Military Police Headquarters at the old Y.M.C.A. Building in Singapore. I remained in this building until May 26th 1944 when I was released and sent to SIME ROAD Camp where the civilian internment camp at Changi had been transferred. I remained there until the British arrived in Singapore in August 1945 when I left for Australia.
4. During August 1945 Mr. R. Collinge, the Commandant of Sime Road Internment Camp (at which I was then resident) appointed a Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the said Commission") consisting of
Mr. S.N. KING, M.C.S., a senior civil servant (Chairman)
Professor N.S. ALEXANDER, M.S., Ph.D., Professor of Physics at
Raffles College, SINGAPORE.
Mr. W.L. ELYTHE, M.C.S.

to investigate the treatment of the internees who were taken to Japanese Military Police Headquarters at Singapore in connection with the enquiry conducted by the Japanese Military Police which commenced on 10th October 1943 and extended until August 1945.

4. I was at Sime Road Camp at the time the said Commission was appointed and gave evidence before the said Commission. The Members of the said Commission were personally known to me. I saw Mr. King and Mr. Alexander sign the report prepared by the said Commission and also saw the signatures of all the members of the said Commission appended to the report and personally read the signed report.
5. Attached hereto and marked with the letter "A" is a copy of the report of the said Commission. This copy was typed under my supervision from a carbon of the original report and I can personally testify that it is a true and correct copy of the original.
6. During my confinement at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters I had personal knowledge of the conditions, torture and ill-treatment

detailed in the said report (with the exception of the matters detailed in the last paragraph of such report) and testify that the said report is a fair and accurate account of what I saw and experienced at the Japanese Military Headquarters from October 17th 1943 to May 26th 1944.

7. On arrival at the Japanese Military Headquarters, on October 17th 1943, I was placed in a cell with approximately 15 others under conditions set out in the report. On the same night I was taken to another room for investigation and received beatings on the shoulder with a rope. On the following day (October 18th) I was made to kneel with a sharp edged piece of metal behind my knees. My hands were tied behind my back and I was roped under the knee-hole of a desk in a very painful position. Japanese soldiers stamped upon my thighs and twisted the metal behind my knees so that it cut into the flesh. I remained in this position for 9 or 10 hours sometimes being interrogated, other times being left under two Japanese guards who kicked me back into position whenever I moved to try and get release. I was then carried back to the cell, my legs being too weak to support me. On the following day (October 19th) I was again carried upstairs and tied face upwards on to a table and flogged with ropes receiving more than 200 strokes from six of the guards and the chief investigator working in relays. I was carried back to the cell and remained semi-conscious for three days and unable to stand for more than three weeks. This incident is recorded without reference to names in the report of the said Commission. After this, long investigations took place with threats of torture and death, but no more torture took place until February 1944 and then only for half-an-hour. I received medical attention and dressing for wounds for more than two months. This was given by the Japanese Doctor and Dresser at the Military Police Headquarters.

8. I did not see the actual torture of other prisoners during investigation but I saw the results of their maltreatment when they returned to the cells. I also saw many cases of brutality by the Japanese guards inflicted on their prisoners. In one particular case which occurred about the beginning of November 1943, I saw Dr. Stanley, who was in the next cell to mine at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters, being repeatedly taken to and returned from the investigation room. While he was away I could hear his voice crying out in agony denying charges made against him. Sometimes he was carried on a chair and sometimes on a stretcher but the torture continued over a period of at least two weeks. One day he returned seemingly unconscious. A Japanese doctor was called and he was taken away on a stretcher and never returned to the cell. I was told by a Japanese interpreter that he had died. This case is also referred to (without reference to names) in the report. His death was undoubtedly due to the maltreatment he received. I saw people getting thinner and thinner as a result of their ordeal and lack of food, and some of them were returned to Sino Road camp either dead or dying.

9. I do not know personally the names of any of the Japanese concerned in the various incidents referred to in this affidavit or in

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the report of the said Commission. On two separate days in September or October 1945 I attended at the Central Police Station and Outram Road Prison identification parades of Japanese arrested by the British Forces. I identified a certain number as being present during my confinement at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters and others who had definitely taken part in my investigation and torture. A British officer named Wild (of, I think, the rank of Major) was present with me at all identification parades which I attended and made notes of my identifications.

SWORN at Dunedin in the Dominion)
of New Zealand this fourteenth) (Signed) LEONARD SINGAPORE.
day of February, 1946.)

Before me;

(Signed) C.B.B. BARROWCLOUGH
A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

Certified true copy.

(Signed) R.B. LAMBE, Lt. Col.
(Lt. Col. R.B. Lambe)
M.G.
War Crimes Registry
HQ ALFSEA.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS RECORDED IN CONNECTION
WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF CHANGI CAMP BY THE JAPANESE
MILITARY POLICE.

A COMMISSION appointed by the authorities of Sime Road Internment Camp to take and record evidence from internees who were arrested by the Japanese Military Police in consequence of a raid on Changi Camp on 10/10/43, first sat on Thursday 30/8/45, having taken statements from 38 of the survivors. It was considered urgent to record this evidence prior to the dispersal of the Camp, which, it was believed, might take place as early as the 3rd September 1945.

[On 10/10/43, all internees in Changi Prison were paraded soon after dawn in the main yards if for a routine roll-call. Soon after this the Military Police arrived and armed soldiers picketed all doors. A number of the internees were called out by name, labelled and segregated. Internees were then ordered back to their Block Yards where further labelling and segregating took place. Meanwhile, a search was made on the personal belongs of all internees. During this search there was looting and wanton destruction by the Japanese. The investigation finished after dusk and internees were allowed to return inside the Prison. Many of them had had no food since 6 p.m. (T.T.) on the previous day, and some suffering distress and even collapse owing to the day-long exposure to the sun without food.

In consequence of this investigation, 57 internees were removed from Changi Prison by the Military Police on or after 10/10/43. With one exception, these were all interrogated at Japanese Military Police centres in Singapore. The course of the interrogation showed that the Japanese were trying to establish that there was a spy organization in Changi Prison which received and transmitted by radio telephony, which had established contacts in the town for the purpose of sabotage and stirring up of anti-Japanese feeling, and which collected money from outside for this purpose. In fact, there was no spy organization, no radio transmission and no attempt to promote anti-Japanese activities outside the Camp. There were, however, radio-receiving sets in the camp which were used solely for the reception of news, and money was collected from persons outside the Camp for the sole purpose of supplementing the totally inadequate rations supplied by the Japanese.

The conditions under which internees were detained by the Military Police were rigorous in the extreme. They were crowded, irrespective of race, sex, or state of health, in small cells or cages. They were so cramped that they could not lie down in comfort. No bedding or coverings of any kind were provided and bright lights were kept burning overhead all night. From 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. inmates had to sit up straight on the bare floor with their knees up and were not allowed to relax or put their hands on the floor, or talk, or move, except to go to the lavatory. Any infraction of the rigid discipline

involved a beating by the sentries. There was one pedestal water-closet in each cell or cage, and the water flushing into the pan provided the only water supply for all purposes, including drinking. It should be recorded here that nearly all of the inmates suffered from enteritis or dysentery. No soap, towel, toilet articles or handkerchiefs were permitted and inmates had no clothing other than those they were wearing.

The food supplied, normally rice, occasional vegetables, and weak tea with no milk or sugar, was less than half of that supplied by our own Prisons department as punishment diet for Asiatics. It was insufficient to support life over a long period and led to serious deficiency diseases in all cases of long detention.

Medical facilities afforded, whether visits of medical personnel or the supply of medicines or drugs, were for all practical purposes non-existent. In many cases, our own doctors sharing the cell with the sick made urgent requests for prompt medical attention on their behalf, particularly in cases where the victim was on the point of death, but these requests were invariably ignored. In one case, a Japanese doctor, who was called to see an internee suffering from a fractured pelvis and possibly ruptured kidney, remarked that the man was not sick enough. The three women taken from Changi Prison were detained in exactly the same conditions as the men and shared cells with male prisoners of all races. They were afforded no privacy, even for their most intimate requirements, and any attempt on the part of European men to screen them was broken down by the guards. They were subjected to insults and obscene gestures by Japanese prisoners in the same cell and the Japanese prisoners, with the assent of the guards, tried to compel them to perform the most sordid tasks in the cell.

The buildings occupied by the Japanese Military Police resounded all day and all night with blows, the bellowing of the inquisitors, and the shrieks of the tortured. From time to time, victims from the torture chambers would stagger back or, if unconscious, would be dragged back to their cells with marks of their ill-treatment on their bodies. In one such case, an unconscious victim so returned died during the night, without receiving any medical attention, and his body was not removed until the afternoon. In these conditions, and this atmosphere of terror, these men and women waited, sometimes for months, their summons to interrogation which might come at any hour of the day or night.

Usually interrogations started quietly and would so continue as long as the inquisitors got the expected answers. If, for any reason, such answers were not forthcoming, physical violence was immediately employed. The methods used were:

(1) Water Torture. There were two forms of water torture. In the first, the victim was tied or held down on his back and a cloth placed over his nose and mouth. Water was then poured on the cloth. Interrogation proceeded and the victim was beaten if he did not reply. As he

opened his mouth to breathe or to answer questions, water went down his throat until he could hold no more. Sometimes, he was then beaten over his distended stomach, sometimes a Japanese jumped on his stomach, or sometimes, pressed on it with his foot.

In the second the victim was tied lengthways on a ladder, face upwards, with a rung of the ladder across his throat and his head below the ladder. In this position, he was slid first into a tub of water and kept there until almost drowned. After being revived, interrogation proceeded and he would be re-immersed.

(2) Beating with iron bars, brass rods, sticks, bamboos, wet knotted ropes, belts with buckles, or revolver butts, all over the body. Whilst these beatings were being inflicted, the victims were sometimes suspended by the wrists from a rope passed over a beam. Sometimes their hands were tied behind their backs and they were forced to kneel on sharp pieces of wood or iron, while sharp-edged pieces of wood or metal were placed behind their knees so as to cut into the flesh as they knelt. While they were so kneeling the Japanese would jump on their thighs or on the projecting ends of the bar or wood behind the knees; sometimes to increase the pressure on the wood or bar behind the knees, a Japanese would perch himself on the shoulders of the victim, or the victim, with hands untied, would be compelled to hold heavy weights above his head. They were often forced to remain in this position without intermission for 9 to 10 hours, during which period interrogation would go on remorselessly, punctuated by blows. At times, the victim would be tied to a table and flogged until he lost consciousness. In one case, the man so flogged counted over 200 blows before losing consciousness. This treatment was, in some cases, carried on daily for 4 to 5 days consecutively. In one case, a European who died later was interrogated with the usual beating, for 58 hours at a stretch and another European, since dead, underwent 144 hours of beatings in all, according to the estimate of his cell mates.

(3) During interrogation the inquisitor, in many cases, burnt the victim with cigarette and cheroot ends, even on the most sensitive parts of the body, e.g., arm-pits, between the toes, on the scrotum and penis. Several Asiatics had petrol poured on their bellies and ignited, and another Asiatic had his hands tied together and immersed in a bowl of methylated spirit which was ignited.

(4) Electric Torture. There were two forms of this. In the first, an induction coil was used, one electrode being attached to the hand or foot and the other, a bare wire, was applied to various parts of the body. One victim reports that he was thrown across the room by the violence of the shock. The effect has been described as one of physical and mental disintegration. The second form, apparently more severe, was called the electric table or electric cap. There is evidence that this was used, but not on any of our witnesses.

(5) In addition to these forms of torture, the inquisitor, often employed other methods, such as ju-jitsu, twisting of limbs, bending back of fingers, twisting of sharp-edged wood between fingers, punching, repeated blows on the same spot, and so on. These methods, in many cases resulted in dislocations and permanent damage to limbs and joints. In one case, the inquisitor punctuated his questions by flicking off, with the frayed end of a bamboo, flesh bruised in a previous beating. This left a permanent scar, six inches by three inches on the victim's thigh.

(6) In several cases, victims were led to believe that their execution either by beheading or shooting, was imminent. They were advised to write a letter of farewell. Preparations for execution were carried out, up to the penultimate stage, with such realism that, in two cases, the victims fainted.

(7) Threats to families. Threats were also made to take action against the family of the victim (the wives of some internees were believed to be in Japanese custody in other parts of Asia). Torture was carried out to the limit of human endurance. One internee attempted to commit suicide by jumping over the verandah. In his fall he fractured his pelvis, but, despite his condition, his interrogation under torture was continued until just before he died. In another case, the internee asked his inquisitors for the means to commit suicide. A pistol was produced and was snatched away only when the man was about to carry out his declared intention.

Of the 57 internees detained as a result of the investigations on 10/10/43, 12 died of sickness directly attributable to the appalling conditions under which they were detained; one, as in the preceding paragraph, as a result of his fall and torture and one was executed. The survivors who returned after lengthy custody by the Military Police required prolonged treatment in the Camp Hospital for extreme emaciation (except where oedema was present), chronic dysentery, neuritis, sores, ulcers, scabies, beriberi, weak hearts, or injuries to joints and limbs.

The Commission also recorded the evidence of the three surviving member out of six of the Body Disposal Squad who were arrested by the Japanese Military Police in the Municipal Building, Singapore, in March 1942, and who were sentenced after a so-called trial, to two years solitary confinement, each for "anti-Japanese talk". While in prison, three of the six died without receiving medical attention whatsoever. Requests for medicine on their behalf evoked the reply "They are enemy prisoners and are not allowed any medicines".

Sine Road Internment Camp,
Singapore.
3rd September, 1945.

(Signed) S.N. KING, M.C.S. CHAIRMAN
N.S. ALEXANDER, M.S., Ph.D.)
Professor of Physics.)
W.L. BLYTHE, M.C.S.)
Members.

Certified true copy.

(Signed) R.B. LAMBE, Lt. Col.
(Lt.Col. R.B. Lambe)
MAG War Crimes Registry, HQ ALFSEA.

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証據書類第五〇七八號

「ジョン、レオナード、ウイルソン」

新嘉坡ノ監督ニシテ現在一時的ニ新西蘭自治領「
ダネティン」ノ住人ナル余「ジョン、レオナード

ウイルソン」ハ宣誓シテ左ノ如ク陳述ス。

(一) 余ハ千九百四十一年（昭和十六年）七月ニ新

嘉坡ノ監督ニ任命セラレ同年八月同地ニ到着
セリ而シテ其レヨリ千九百四十二年（昭和十

七年）二月十五日ノ降伏迄同地ニ滞在セリ。

余ハ宣誓釋放ノ上千九百四十三年（昭和十八

年）三月迄新嘉坡ニ止マリ居タルガ、三月ニ

當~~時~~一~~般~~市民收容所タリシ「チアングー」監

獄ニ收容サレタリ。

(二)

余ハ千九百四十三年（昭和十八年）十月十七

日日本憲兵ニ逮捕セラレ新嘉坡ノ元基督教育

年會館ニ在リシ憲兵司令部ニ送ラレタリ。余

ハ千九百四十四年（昭和十九年）五月二十六

日迄同館内ニ止マリシガ其時余ハ釋放サレ、

前述「チアングー」ノ一般市民收容所ガ移轉

シ來リシ「サイム」街ノ收容所ニ送ラレタリ。

余ハ千九百四十五年（昭和二十年）八月英軍

ノ新嘉坡到着迄其處ニ止マリ其時濠洲向ケ出

1.

發セリ。

(四)

余ハ千九百四十三年（昭和十八年）十月十日ニ始マリ千九百四十五年（昭和二十年）八月迄繼續セシ日本憲兵施行ノ訊問ニ關聯シテ新嘉坡ノ日本憲兵司令部ニ送ラレタル被收容者ノ待遇ヲ調査スル目的ヲ以テ千九百四十五年（昭和二十年）八月「サイム」街收容所（當時余ノ收容サレ居タル）ノ所長「アール、コリンヂ」氏ハ左記人々ヲ以テ組織セラレタル委員會（以下該委員會ト稱ス）ヲ任命セリ。

「エヌ、エヌ、キング」氏（委員長）――

馬來文官、上級事務官

「エヌ、エヌ、アレキザンダー」教授――

理學士、哲學博士、新嘉坡「ラッフルス」大學物理學教授

「ダブリユー、エル、ブライス」氏――

馬來文官

(四)

該委員會ガ任命セラレタル時余ハ「サイム」街收容所ニ在リテ、該委員會ノ席上證言ヲナセリ。該委員會ノ委員達ハ余ノ個人的知人ナリキ。余ハ該委員會作成ノ報告書ニ「キング」氏及ビ「アレキザンダー」氏ガ署名スルヲ目撃セリ。又該報告書ニ署名カレタル該委員會全委員ノ署名ヲ見又其署名サレタル報告書ヲ

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親シク^讀須ミタリ

(四) 本誓ニ添附サレ「A」ト記號サレタルハ該委員會報告ノ寫ナリ。此寫ハ余ノ監督下ニ於テ該報告書本紙ノ炭酸紙ノ寫ヨリ「タイプ」サレタルモノナリ。而シテ此寫ハ本紙ノ真正ニシテ間違ナキ寫ナルコトヲ余自身監言シ得ルモノナリ。

(六) 余ハ余ガ日本憲兵司令部ニ監禁中ニ該報告書ニ詳述サレアル狀態拷問及ビ虐待ノ事實（該報告書ノ最後ノ項ニ詳述サレアル事實ヲ除ク）ヲ自身承知シ居リ而シテ該報告ガ千九百四十三年（昭和十八年）十月十七日ヨリ千九百四十四年（昭和十九年）五月二十六日迄ノ間ニ日本軍司令部ニ於テ余ガ目撃且ツ經驗セシ事實ノ公平且ツ精確ナル記述ナルコトヲ證言ス。

(七) 千九百四十三年（昭和十八年）十月十七日ニ余ガ日本軍司令部ニ到着スルヤ余ハ該報告書記述ノ狀態ノ下ニ於テ他ノ約十五名ノ人々ト共ニ監禁室ニ入レラレタリ。其夜余ハ取調ノ爲他ノ室ニ送ラレ繩ヲ以テ肩ヲ鞭打タレタリ。其翌日（十月十八日）余ハ余ノ膝ノ後ロニ銳キ刃ノアル金屬片ヲ置キテ施カサレタリ。余ノ兩手ハ背中ニテ縛ラレ机ノ膝孔ノ下ニ非

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常に鶴居ナ姿勢ニテ縄ニテ縛ラレタリ。
日本兵ハ余ノ膝ノ後ロノ金屬片ガ肉ニ喰入ル
様ニ余ノ腿ヲ踏ミツケ又其金屬片ヲ振ジタリ。
余ハ此姿勢ニテ九時間乃至十時間止マリタリ
其間時ニハ訊問ヲ受ケ又其他ノ時ニハ二人ノ
日本ノ番兵ノ下ニ放置サレタリ而シテ彼等ハ
余ガ苦痛ヲ逃レント試ミル度毎ニ元ノ姿勢ニ
順戻シタリ。其レカラ余ハ監禁室ニ運ビ返
サレタガ此ハ、余ガ立テヌ程脚ガ弱リ居リシ
爲ナリ。翌日（十月十九日）余ハ再び二階
ニ運バレ卓子上ニ上向ニ縛ラレ六人ノ番兵ト
主任調査官トニヨリ交代ニ合計二百遍以上縄
ヲ以テ鞭打ヲ加ヘラレタリ。
余ハ監禁室ニ運ビ返サレタガ三日間半昏睡狀
態ニ陥リ三週間以上立ツ能ハザリキ。此出來
事ハ該委員會報告中ニ名前ヲ附シテ記載サレ
アリ。其後拷問及ビ死ノ脅迫ヲ以テ長時間取
調アリタルガ千九百四十四年（昭和十九年）
二月迄ハ拷問ハ行ハレザリキ二月ノ拷問ハ僅
カ半時間ナリキ。余ハ二ヶ月以上ニ亙リ醫療
手當及傷ノ纏帶手當ヲ受ケタリ。此ハ日本憲
兵司令部ニ於ケル日本醫師及纏帶手ニ依リテ
爲サレタリ

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(へ)

余ハ取調中他ノ俘虜ガ實際拷問サル、ヲ目撃セザリキ。然モ彼等ガ監禁室ニ歸リシ時彼等ノ受ケシ虐待ノ跡ヲ見タリ。余ハ又俘虜ノ上ニ加ヘラレタル日本番兵ノ非道ナ行爲ヲ數々目撃セリ。千九百四十三年（昭和十八年）十一月初メ頃起リシ特ニ或ル一ツノ場合ニ於テ日本憲兵司令部ニ於テ余ノ隣室ニアリシ「スタンレー」博士ガ度々取調室ニ送ラレ又歸サル、ヲ見タリ。彼ガ取調中彼ニ對スル罪狀ヲ非認シツ、苦悶ノ叫聲ヲ發スルヲ聞キ得タリ。時ニハ彼ハ椅子ニテ又時ニハ擔架ニテ運ベレタリ。然シ其拷問ハ少クモ二週間繼續サレタリ。或日彼ハ一見意識不明ノ狀態ニテ歸リ來レリ。一日本醫師ガ迎ヘラレタリ。而シテ彼ハ擔架ニテ運ビ去ラレタルガ再監禁室ヘ歸リ來ラザリキ。一日本人通譯ノ話ニ依レバ彼ハ死亡セシトノ事ナリキ。此一件ハ（氏名ヲ秘シテ）該報告書ニ指摘サレアリ。彼ノ死ハ疑モナク彼ノ受ケシ虐待ノ爲ナリキ。余ハ多クノ人々が苛責ト食糧不足ノ結果日ニ日ニ瘠セ行クヲ目撃セリ。而シテ其中ノ或者ハ死亡セルカ又ハ瀕死ノ狀態ニテ「サイム」街收容所ニ返サレタリ。

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「チヤンギー」收容所ニ於ケル日本憲兵ノ取
調ニ關スル陳述記録ノ概括
千九百四十三年（昭和十八年）十月十日、「
チヤンギー」監獄ノ被收容者ハ全員夜明ケ後
間モナク恰モ日々ノ行事タル氏名點呼ノ如ク
廣場ニ列バサレタリ。間モナク憲兵到着シ武
裝兵士ガ各扉ヲ監視セリ。若干ノ被收容者
ノ氏名ガ呼バレ札ヲツケタ上隔離セシメラレ
タリ。被收容者違ハ各自ノ長屋ノ庭ニ返サ
レ、其處ニ於テ再ビ札ヲツケテ隔離サレタリ。
其間全被收容者ノ手廻品ノ取調行ハレタリ
其取調中日本人ノ掠奪及ビ恣ナル破壊ガ行ハ
レタリ。其取調ハ暗クナツタ後終了セリ
而シテ被收容者ハ監獄内ニ歸ルコトヲ許サレ
タリ。彼等ノ多數ハ前日午後六時以來食事
ヲトラザリキ而シテ或者ハ食事セズニ一日中
日向ニ曝サレタル爲苦悶シ又卒倒スル者サヘ
アリキ。
此取調ノ結果五十七名ノ被收容者ハ千九百四
十三年（昭和十八年）十月十日又ハ其頃憲兵
ニ依リ「チヤンギー」監獄ヨリ移サレタリ。
彼等ハ一名ヲ除ク外皆新嘉坡ノ日本憲兵隊本
部ニテ訊問ヲ受ケタリ。

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此訊問中ニ分カリシ事ハ日本人ガ「チアング
ー」監獄内ニ「スパイ」國ガアツテ其ガ無線
電話ニヨリ受信及發信ヲナシ又怠業及反日感
情煽動ノ目的ヲ以テ市中ニ連絡ヲツケ又其目
的ノ爲外部ヨリ贖金セリトノ事實ヲ立證セン
ト努力中ナリシコトナリ。事實「スパイ」
國ハ存在セズ又無電傳遲及ビ收容所外ニ反日
的行動ヲ促進スル企ハナカリキ。然シ乍ラ
收容所内ニハ「ラジオ」受信機アリテ單ニ「
ニュース」受信ノ爲ニノミ使用サレ居タリ又
日本人ノ食糧配給ノ甚シキ不足ヲ補フ爲メノ
ミ外部ノ人々ヨリ贖金セラレタルコトアリ。
彼收容者ガ憲兵ノ爲拘留サレシ状態ハ極端ニ
苛酷ナルモノナリキ。彼等ハ人種、男女又
ハ健康状態ノ差別ナク一樣ニ狹キ監禁室又ハ
檻ノ内ニゴチャ、ゴチャト押込メラレタリ。
彼等ハ餘リ窮屈ナ状態ニテ押込メラレ樂々ト
横臥スル能ハザリキ寢具又ハ被褥ハ何一ツ與
ヘラレズ終夜明カ明カト頭上ニ燈火ヲ點ゼラ
レタリ
午前八時ヨリ午後十時迄彼收容者ハ裸床ノ上
ニ眞直ニ端座セシメラレ、クツロイダリ床上
ニ手ヲツイタリ又ハ話ヲシタリ便所ヘ行ク時

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以外動クコトハ許サレザリキ

此監獄ナ規程ニ違背スルトキハ犯ニ番兵ニ毆打サレタリ。各監禁室又ハ檻ノ中ニ一個ノ壺附ノ便器アリテ、其便壺ニ放出サル、水ハ凡テノ用途即チ飲用ニ迄モ供セラレタル唯一ノ水ナリキ。茲ニ待筆スベキ事ハ殆凡テノ被收容者ガ腸炎又ハ赤痢ニ罹リタルコトナリ。石鹼、タオル、化粧用品又ハ「ハンカチ」ヲ使用スルコトハ許サレザリキ。而シテ被收容者ハ彼等着用品ノモノ以外何等ノ衣類ヲモ有セザリキ。

給食ハ普通米飯ト此ニ時々野菜ヲ添ヘタルモノ及牛乳モ砂糖モナキ薄キ茶ニスギズシテ我刑務部ガ亞細亞人ニ與フル懲罰食事ノ半分ニ充タザリキ。此レハ長期ニ亘リ生命ヲ保ツニ不十分ニシテ長期拘留者ノ場合ニハ常ニ由々シキ「ビタミン」等ノ不足ニ依ル各種病症ヲ若起セリ。

醫療施設トシテハ醫務員ノ同診又ハ醫藥ノ供給トモニ實際上全然ナキニ等シカリキ。多クノ場合病人ト同室ノ我々自身ノ醫者ガ病人ニ代ツテ急ヲ要スル醫療手當ノ緊急要請ヲナシタリキ。特ニ病人ガ瀕死ノ狀態ニ在リシ時

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ニ然リ、然シ乍ラ此等ノ要求ハ常ニ無視セラレ
タリ。或ル場合ニ一人ノ日本人醫師ガ骨盤撓
折及ビ悉ク腎臓破裂ヲ併發セル一人ノ被收容者
ヲ診察ニ來リシガ其病人ハ大シタコトハナイト
述ベタリ。「チアングー」監獄ヨリ送ラレシ
三人ノ婦人モ男子ト同一狀態ノ下ニ拘留サレ凡
テノ人種ノ男子被收容者ト同室セシメラレタリ。
彼等ハ極秘ノ用達ニ對シテモ何等人ニ見ラレヌ
様ナ設備ヲ與ヘラレズ、歐羅巴人が彼等ヲ遮蔽
セントスル企ハ凡テ番兵ニ破壞サレタリ。彼
等ハ同室ノ日本人囚人達ニ依ル侮辱又ハ猥褻ナ
動作ヲ甘受セシメラレタリ。而シテ日本人囚
人達ハ番兵ノ承諾ノ下ニ此等婦人ニ監禁室内ノ
最モ尾籠ナ仕事ヲ強要シタリ。
日本憲兵ノ居ル建物ハ終日終夜訊問者ノ殴打及
咆吼並ニ被拷問者ノ悲鳴ニテ反響シタリ。
時々被拷問者ハ拷問室ヨリヨロメキ乍ラ歸リ來
リ又ハ意識ヲ失ヒシ時ニハ彼等ノ監禁室ニ曳キ
ヅリ返サレタルガ常ニ身体ニ虐待ノ跡ヲ止メ居
タリ。同様ノ或ル場合ニ送返サレタ一人ノ意識
不明ノ被害者ハ其夜死亡セシガ、何等醫療手當
モ與ヘラレザリキ。而シテ其死骸ハ翌日午后迄
他ヘ移サレザリキ。

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新ル状態及ビ恐ベキ雰圍氣ノ裡ニ於テ此等ノ男
女ハ晝夜ヲ問ハズ何時來ルカモ知レヌ訊問召喚
ヲ待タサレ、時ニハ數ケ月ニ及ブコトアリキ
普通訊問ハ聲カニ始メラレ訊問者ガ豫期通りノ
答辯ヲ得ル迄同シ状態ニテ繼續セラレタリ。
若シ何カノ理由ニテ其様ナ答辯ガ期待出來ザリ
シ時ハ直チニ肉体的暴行ガ使用セラレタリ。
其使用サレシ方法ハ左ノ如シ

(一) 水責メ。 水責メニハ二通りアリ、第一ハ被
害者ヲ上向ニ縛シ又ハ押ヘ附ケ其鼻及口ノ上
ニ布片ヲ掛ケ其上ニ水ヲ掛ケルナリ。 訊問ハ
繼續サレ若シ被害者ガ答辯セヌ時ハ毆打セラ
レタリ。 彼ガ呼吸又ハ答辯ノ爲口ヲ開ク時
ハ水ハ咽喉ヲ下リ終ニ塩ヘ難キニ至ラシム。
時ニハ彼ハ膨レ上ツタ腹ノ上ヲ叩カレ、時ニ
ハ日本人ガ其腹ノ上ニ蹴リ上リ又時ニハ足ニ
テ腹ノ上ヲ踏ミツケタリ。 第二ハ被害者ヲ梯
子ニ顔ヲ上向ニシテ縦ニ縛リツケ梯子ノ棧ガ
彼ノ咽喉ノ上ニ又頭ガ梯子ノ下ニ來ル様ニシ
此姿勢ニテ先ツ被害者ヲ水槽中ニ漬ケ殆ど息
スル迄水中ニ放置シ蘇生後又訊問ガ續ケラレ
又水ニツケラル、ナリ

(二) 鐵棒、眞鍮棒、木片、竹、濕シタ結目ノアル

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11.

縄、緊メ金具附ノ帶皮又ハ銃尾ヲ以テ身体中
ヲ毆打スルナリ。此毆打中ニ被害者ハ時々梁
ニ掛ケシ縄ニ手頸テ鈎サレタリ。

時ニハ其手ヲ背中テ縛リ角ノアル木片又ハ鐵
片ノ上ニ座ラセ又被害者ガ動クト肉ニ喰入ル
様ニ鋭キ角ノアル木片又ハ金屬片ガ膝ノ後ニ
置カル、而シテ日本人ガ座ツテ居ル人ノ腿ノ
上ニ又ハ膝ノ後ノ鐵片又ハ木片ノ端ノ上ニ跳
リ上リ、又時ニハ其鐵片又ハ木片ニ壓力ヲ加
ヘル爲日本人ガ被害者ノ肩ノ上ニ乗ツタリ又
ハ被害者ノ手ヲホドキ其頭上ニ重量品ヲ乗セ
等ス。被害者ハ此姿勢ニテ九時間乃至十時間
連續的ニ座ラサレ其間モ訊問ハ容赦ナク繼續
サレ、區切り區切りニ毆打ガ行ハル。時ニハ
被害者ハ卓子ニ縛リツケラレ意識ヲ失フ迄毆
打サレタリ。或時ニハ意識ヲ失フ迄ニ二百遍
打タレシヲ數ヘシ人アリ此責苦ハ時ニハ四、
五日間モ日々引續キ行ハレタリ。或ル場合ニ
ハ一歐羅巴人が例ノ毆打ヲ受ケツ、五十八時
間ブツツケニ訊問ヲ受ケタリ。彼ハ其後終ニ
死亡セリ。今一人ノ歐羅巴人ハ同室者ノ推定
ニ依レバ合計百四十四時間毆打サレ其後死亡
セリ。

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12.

- (三) 訊問中訊問者ハ度々被害者ヲ紙巻煙草又ハ葉巻ノ端ヲ以テ身体中テ最モ敏感ナ部分即チ腋ノ下、足指ノ脛、睪丸、陰莖ヲ焼キシコトアリ。五、六人ノ亜細亞人ハ腹ノ上ニ石油ヲ注ガレ點火サレタリ、又他ノ一人ノ亞細亞人ハ兩手ヲ縛ラレ「メチルアルコール」ヲ澆シタル酒精ノ碗ノ中ニ兩手ヲ浸サレタリ。
- (四) 電氣拷問 此ニハ二ツノ種類アリタリ。第一ハ感應コイルヲ使用スルモノニシテ手又ハ足ニ一ツノ電極ヲクツツケ、他方ノ電極ヲ身体ノ各種ノ部分ニクツツケルモノナリ。一人ノ被害者ハ荷臺ノ荒サニ室ノ中ニ投出サレタリト告ゲタリ、其結果心身共ニバラバラニナリシ様ナリシトノコトナリ。第二ハ電氣卓子又ハ電氣帽子ト稱セラレ一層ヒドイモノナリキ。此レガ使用セラレタル證據アルモ我々ノ證人ニハ使用セラレザリキ。
- (五) 此等各種ノ拷問ノ外訊問者ハ他ノ方法ヲ使用セリ、即チ柔術、手足ヲ振ルコト、指ヲ逆サニ折り曲ゲルコト、鋭キ角ノアル木片ヲ指間ニ挟ミテ振ルコト、拳ヲ以テ突クコト、同ジ箇所ヲ繰返シ毆打スルコト等々、此等ノ方法ハ多クノ場合手足ヤ關節ノ脱臼及永久的傷害

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ヲ殺セリ。或ル時訊問者ハ訊問ノ區切々々ニ
繰リ切レタ竹片ノ端ヲ以テ前ノ毆打ニテ紫班
ヲ生セシ肉ヲ鞭打テタリ。此ガ爲被害者ノ腿
ハ長サ六吋巾三吋ノ永久的ナ傷跡ヲ生ゼリ。

(六) 被害者ガ打首又ハ銃殺ニ依ル所刑ガ迫リ居ル
ル様ニ信ゼシメラレタルコト五、六度ニ及ベ
リ。彼等ハ誓量ヲ誓ク様勸告サレタリ。所刑
ノ準備ガ長後ヨリ第二段階迄サモ眞實ラシク
行ハレシ爲メニ被害者ガ卒倒セシ事二度アリ
キ。

(七) 家族ニ對スル脅迫 被害者ノ家族ニ對シ何等
カノ行動ガ採ラルベキコトノ脅迫モ亦行ハレ
タリ（或ル被收容者ノ妻孥ハ亞細亞ノ他ノ部
分ニ於テ日本人ノ監禁ヲ受ケ居ルモノト信ゼ
ラレタリ）。拷問ハ人間ノ堪ヘ得ル極點迄行
ハレタリ。一人ノ被收容者ハ「ベランダ」ヨ
リ飛降り自殺ヲ企テタリ。彼ハ墜下ノ際骨盤
挫折ヲ來シタルモ、其ニモ拘ハラズ彼ノ訊問
ハ彼ノ死ノ寸前迄拷問ト共ニ繼續セラレタリ。
一被收容者ガ訊問者ニ對シ自殺ノ手段ヲ教ヘ
テクレト頼ミシコトモアリキ。其時此レテ自
殺セヨト拳銃が出サレタルガ該被收容者ガ將
ニ自殺ノ意思ヲ實行セントスル間際ニ奪取ラ

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14.

レタリ。

千九百四十三年（昭和十八年）十月十日ノ取
調ノ結果拘留セラレタル五十七名ノ被收容者
中、十二名ハ病氣ノ爲死亡セリ、而シテ其病
氣ハ拘留中ノ悉ルベキ状態ヨリ直接ニ發生セ
シモノナリキ。即チ一人ハ前項ノ如ク飛降り
及拷問ノ結果ニシテ今一人ハ死刑ニ處セラレ
タリ。憲兵ノ永キ監禁ヨリ生キテ歸リシ人々
ハ甚シキ瘦衰（水腫ノアリシ場合ヲ除ク）、
慢性赤痢、神經炎、肺病、潰瘍、疥癬、脚氣
心臓衰弱又ハ關節及手足ノ傷害ノ爲收容所ノ
病院ニ於テ長期間手當ヲ必要トシタリ。

該委員會ハ千九百四十二年（昭和十七年）三
月新嘉坡ノ市廳舎ニ於テ日本憲兵ニ依リ逮捕
セラレ所謂裁判ノ後何レモ反日的談話ヲ爲シ
タリトノ虚ヲ以テ獨房禁錮二ケ年宣告ヲ受ケ
タリ死体收容班ノ六名中ノ生還者三人ノ証言
ヲ記録セリ。在獄中六人ノ中三人ハ何等醫療
手當ヲ受ケズニ死亡セリ。彼等ニ代ツテ醫藥
ヲ要求セシニ其答ハ「彼等ハ敵國俘虜ナリ醫
藥ヲ與ヘラレズト云フニ在リキ。